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public works (30·8 lakhs), military (13·8 lakhs), privy purse and courts (10·9 lakhs), scientific and minor departments (2·1 lakhs), and land revenue (6·1 lakhs). The State is very prosperous, and has more than 46 lakhs invested in securities of the Government of India.

436

Currency.

The British rupee is now the only rupee used in the State. Previously three coins were current: namely, the *Akbar* rupee, value 8 annas, bearing the letters J.H.S. (these letters have given rise to many stories, but they were really a mint-mark to indicate Jammu, Hari Singh); the *chilki* rupee, value 10 British annas; the *Nānak shāhi* rupee, value 12–16 British annas.

809

Weights and measures.

The *kharwar* or ass-load, which has for centuries past been the standard of weight, is equivalent to 177½ lb. The word is usually abbreviated to *khar*. Land measures are calculated not by length and breadth, but by the amount of seed required by certain areas of rice cultivation. It has been found by measurements that the *kharwar* of land—that is, the rice area which is supposed to require a *kharwar's* weight of rice-seed—exactly corresponds to 4 British acres. For length, the following measure is used:—

1 *girā* = 2½ inches.
16 *girā* = 1 *gaz*.
20 *girā* = 1 *gaz*, in measuring *pashmina* cloth.

There is no sealed yard measure in Srinagar, but from frequent experiment it was found that the *gaz* of 16 *girā* is about 9 inches English.

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Land revenue. Tenures.

The land revenue system has been described as *ryotwāri* in ruins. It is probable that the methods of administration introduced under Akbar led to a fictitious joint responsibility, but this was never fully accepted. The land was regarded as the absolute property of the State, and the cultivators were merely tenants holding from year to year, with no rights in the waste land. Within the village, however, the cultivators recognized the acquisition of what may be called a right of occupancy acquired by long prescription (*sirdi*). At the settlement which commenced in 1887 this custom was accepted by the State, and permanent hereditary rights were conferred on persons who agreed to pay the assessment fixed on the land entered in their names. The right is not alienable by sale or mortgage, and the holder is called an *asāmi*. Besides the ordinary village occupants there were grantees, but these have gradually been converted into *asāmis*.

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Settlement.

Under the local Sultāns the State share of produce was